

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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## CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

### Foul Brood—Its Symptoms and Cure.

BY N. E. FRANCE.

**F**OUL brood is a contagious and fatal disease, dreaded most of all by bee-keepers, as the disease kills the bee in the larval age, usually from five to nine days from the egg of the queen-bee. The honey or combs from an infected colony contain the germs of disease, and, if left where bees can get to them, will be sure to spread the disease. Never buy or use old combs, hives, bees, queen-bees or implements from any apiary unless you are certain they are from healthy bees. Often have I traced the spread of the disease to such carelessness.

#### SYMPTOMS OF FOUL BROOD.

1. Colony or swarm of bees appear weak; do not protect the hive-entrance.

2. A part of the brood is dead, the cappings sunken and of a darker color. Ragged holes soon appear in the cappings.

3. At first the bee shows brown streaks, changing to a shapeless mass on the lower side of the cell, in color much like a cup of coffee when milk is added. At this stage it will be sticky or ropy, and if punctured with a stick will draw out much like warm glue.

4. There is a peculiar smell to foul brood in its advanced stage, much like old glue when heated. In many cases I have seen the odor was easily noticed several rods away.

5. Old, diseased combs will have some cells with the sunken cappings, underneath which there will be in some this brown, ropy substance; others will show it dried down to a black bunch at the front end of the cell, and still many other cells will have this dried down to a very thin scale, hardly noticeable. But in all these stages it will stick fast to the lower side-wall. Please

examine closely the accompanying picture of a diseased comb, containing all these stages described, taken from a large apiary where every colony had died with the disease.

#### TREATMENT OF FOUL BROOD.

1. The best time to cure foul brood is during the honey-gathering season; but, with great care and feeding, it can be done at other times. First of all, have a clean hive, a new one is best, but the old hive can be scraped clean, and, to be sure, I either boil the hive well, or paint it inside with kerosene oil, set afire, and, when well going, throw in some water and close the hive tight.

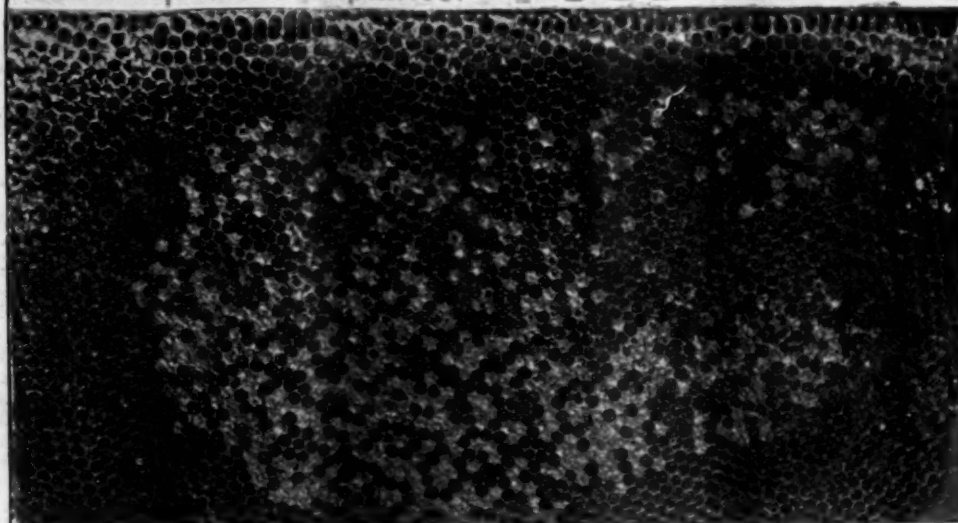
2. In the evening, or when no danger of robber-bees, exchange the old hive on the stand for a new one. Shake all the bees into the clean hive; the hive to have some strips two inches wide of comb foundation on six or eight frames. I also cage the queen and fasten the cage between the starters. Close the hive and part of the entrance and let them alone four days.

3. After four days exchange these frames and starters for clean frames and sheets of comb foundation. Release the queen and see that they have feed from this time on, either from flowers or being fed healthy feed. Honey from a diseased colony is not safe unless kept boiling and constantly stirred for at least an hour. All combs from such a

N. E. FRANCE

State Inspector of Apiaries.

FOUL BROOD



[This illustration and article are taken from a circular issued by Inspector N. E. France, for the use of Wisconsin bee-keepers.—EDITOR.]

colony should be burned in a pit on level ground, so that any honey or wax not burned will be melted in the bottom of the pit, to be covered by the earth taken from the pit. Beeswax, honey, or refuse of a solar wax-extractor is not heat enough to kill the germs of foul brood; but beeswax as now made into comb foundation is safe to use. I do not believe in burning property that can be saved, and know, by the experience of many, if these directions are carefully followed, it will cure foul brood.

#### PICKLED BROOD—SYMPTOMS.

Some seasons pickled brood is very bad, and in a few cases I have known it to reduce large colonies to doubtful hopes, but those same colonies after treatment were in a month free from the disease, never showing it since. It may take as careful handling as if foul brood.

The larval bee shows light-brown spots; a little later the capping, of natural color, has a small pin-hole. The bee underneath will be round, having a black, dried, hard, pointed head, often turned up, Chinaman-shoe like. The skin of the bee is quite tough, and, if punctured, the liquid portion underneath will run out, somewhat colored, as thin as water, but never ropy like foul brood. It has little or no smell, does not stick to walls of comb, is easily pulled out, and if the colony is properly cared for in nearly every case the bees soon remove them all.

Never make your bees use old black combs, or combs with dead brood left in them, better make them into wax, and replace with sheets of foundation. If the queen shows feebleness by putting several eggs in one cell, missing others, so that the brood is irregular, I should kill her, and in a week remove all queen-cells from her brood, then introduce a good queen or give a frame of brood with eggs in it from a good colony. Keep all colonies strong.

I do not think the most of pickled brood is owing to the queen, but rather to lack of proper food and heat at stated times. In most cases I find it from a lack of unsealed honey and pollen stored near the young brood. There come times in the spring (between dandelion and white clover bloom) with no honey coming in, and the old bees eat this uncap honey, starving the larval bee at an early age. The result is, it may be pickled brood, and at a date late enough they are gathering honey. If a little careful feeding each day of these shortages is practiced, there will be little or no pickled brood. Rye flour in early spring often will be taken as pollen by the bees, if put out-doors in a warm place. Strong colonies with plenty of good food and young laying queens seldom have any pickled brood.

Grant Co., Wis.



### Honey-Dew a Natural Plant Secretion.

BY C. C. PARSONS.

FROM time to time there appears in the various bee-papers articles on the subject of honey-dew. In nearly every instance what is written is written from the standpoint that it is an *animal* secretion. I do not know who is responsible for the prevailing idea that that is its chief source—somebody said so a good while ago—some prominent writer wrote it—then, some otherwise well-informed persons accepted it without any investigation, and published it to the world as a fact. So it has found a lodgment in the minds of bee-keepers (or writers on bee-keeping) just as the comb honey "pleasantry" of a few years ago was accepted by the masses of the people. *The one is no more absurd than the other.* If all the "bug-juice" articles that have been written—not only by the "small fry," but by those of much knowledge of the bee-keepers' occupation—were printed in a book, and read by all the people, it would do infinitely more to lessen the consumption of honey than did the false statements of the scientist when he said that comb honey could be made by the hand of man. It is no wonder that so many fall into the error when so many of our prominent writers teach, or admit, that it is no error.

Some of the most voluminous advocates of the theory of animal secretion have declared that there is no such thing as "real honey-dew." If there is no such thing as "real honey-dew," there has been much said upon a visionary subject, and all that has been said of it as an animal product has not caused a single person to become a consumer of honey. I do as firmly believe that there is real honey-dew as I believe there is a real Henry Jones. There may not be a Henry Jones in every community.

I saw honey-dew in the days of my childhood, and licked it from the leaves of bushes where it had fallen from its

source above. Since I have kept bees in Alabama, the honey-dew has not failed a single year. It is usually in sufficient quantity to be available as a source of surplus honey. It comes *on time* if it comes at all—just the same as the blooming of the trees and plants. The time is fixed—not on a certain day, but at a time when the vegetation arrives at a certain stage of development. The quantity depends upon the condition of the vegetation at that particular stage, which is determined to a great extent by previous and present meteorological conditions.

What is honey-dew? It is the material food of the plant, digested and taken into the circulation of the plant in greater quantities than is needed by the plant, flowing out thru the vents provided by Nature as safety-valves. So far as I have been able to observe, this substance is essentially the same, whether exuding from the outlets in the flowers, upon the stems, or on the surface of the leaves. It is usually clear as crystal, and that gathered from the leaves does not partake of the flavor and aroma of the plant that produces it, but is sometimes contaminated by coming in contact and being mixt with other substances. Fermentation or decomposition, also, sometimes degenerates it into an unwholesome substance.

The most copious flow of honey-dew I ever saw was in 1897. It was from the pine. In early morning and late in the evening it could be seen dripping from the trees till all the leaves, and even the bare ground beneath them, were covered with the nectar. The bees swarmed over the trees, and the hives were filled as I had never seen them before. The honey was light amber, and of fine flavor, and gave my customers the best satisfaction of any honey I ever produced.

While this honey-flow was on, there was scarcely any honey-dew to be found except from the pine, and every pine was dripping with it—the small as well as the great. Isolated bushes, overshadowed by trees or other growth, that were not producing honey-dew at this time, and those standing in open spaces away from any overhanging trees, gave me a most favorable opportunity to observe the source of this "real honey-dew." 'Tis true, a few insects could be seen with the natural eye, and with a powerful glass many more were seen, but from their diminutive sizes, and insignificant numbers, I would as soon try to believe that the drop of rain water was secreted by the animals it contains, as to try to believe that these insects secreted all this honey-dew.

Prof. Cook expresses astonishment that so great an error should find a place in our dictionaries. If he will carefully read his own evidence in the "Bee-Keepers' Guide," 15th edition, page 335, and compare it with his statement in the American Bee Journal of Jan. 12, 1899, first page, he may be able to give another reason why error sometimes finds its way into good company.

Jefferson Co., Ala.



### Value of Sweet Clover for Forage and Honey.

BY H. R. BOARDMAN.

I AM surprised that any bee-keeper of experience, who has had a reasonable opportunity of observing, should report sweet clover anything less than a first-class honey-plant; and yet I am aware that there are a few adverse reports coming from very reliable sources.

I am quite sure—yes, I think I know from my own experience and observations with this plant, extending thru a period of a dozen years or more—that it is unsurpassed, and equaled only by the noted alfalfa; and these convictions are supported by the opinions of some of the most practical and reliable bee-men of my acquaintance.

The last season was the first for several years when white clover alone yielded me any surplus, and this, too, with the fields white with its bloom in every direction as far as bees could fly; and yet I should not be warranted in claiming that white clover was not a good honey-plant. It has a world-wide reputation that is unimpeachable. If it were no more abundant than its cousin it would hardly have gained this enviable reputation—certainly not in the last few years.

I think it has been generally conceded by practical bee-keepers that it will not pay to plant for honey alone. This conclusion is undoubtedly a safe one. We must, then, look for some other value besides that of honey, in order to recommend sweet clover as a field crop.

I once supposed, as most people do now, that sweet clover was entirely worthless as a forage-plant for stock—



that nothing would eat it; but I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that horses, cattle and sheep will not only learn to eat it, but will thrive upon it, both as pasture and dried as hay, and that hogs are fond of it in the green state. I say, they *learn* to eat it, because most stock have to acquire a taste for it, not taking readily to it at first. I gave it a fair trial last summer. My horses and family cow fed upon it almost entirely during the dry part of the season. They became fat and sleek, without the help of grain or other feed. The milk and butter from the cow showed no objectionable flavor. The amount of feed furnished was something surprising. It has a habit of continually throwing out or renewing its foliage and its bloom; also, when cut or fed back, it keeps it constantly fresh. After gaining a growth of four or five feet in height in dense masses in my pasture it was fed down entirely, even the coarse stalks, so that at the close of the season nothing was left. The seeding was, of course, destroyed; but in my desire to put to a severe test the feed value of the crop, this was lost sight of.

Sweet clover, like the alfalfa, sends its great roots deep down into the hardest, driest soils, thus enabling it to withstand severe drouths as no other plant can. This gives it great value as a fertilizer; and growing as it does upon the hardest, poorest soils, it recommends itself for reclaiming soils too poor for raising other crops. It has a habit of taking possession of vacant lots and roadsides, which has caused some alarm with those unacquainted with its habits, fearing it would spread over the fields and prove a pest. I can assure you it will do no such thing. In all of my acquaintance with it I have never seen it spread into cultivated or occupied fields to any extent. I have been very reckless with the seed about my own premises; and if there had been any danger in that direction I should have found it out long ago.

Some time during the latter part of last summer I made a trip thru a part of the State where a severe drouth prevailed. The cattle and sheep looked gaunt and hungry, and were roaming over pastures that were dry, scorched and dead. Fire had run over the farms here and there, adding still further to the look of desolation. In places the cows had been turned into the growing corn, the only green forage in sight. I wondered again and again how it was possible for the stock to escape entire starvation. A field of sweet clover, with its dark green foliage, would have made a refreshing picture amidst this desolation. It would have been more than a picture. It would have supplied a place where it would have been most heartily welcomed and appreciated in this trying emergency. I think it will recommend itself and come to be appreciated soon in times of severe drouth.

It makes a slender growth the first year. It is this crop that is the most valuable for hay, and cutting it will not interfere with the second year's growth. The second year it grows coarser; blossoms, seeds and dies root and branch. If cut for hay in the second year it should be cut just as it is beginning to bloom. A second crop may be cut late in the season. It should be well dried, and it requires good weather to do it in. If cut for seed, it may be thrashed and hulled with a machine, like red clover, or the seed may be sown without hulling.

Now don't be induced by the bright picture I have drawn, to seed your whole farm to sweet clover, for it would result in an unprofitable failure, I am sure. But if you desire to test its value, do it on a small scale, with an acre or two, and do it thoroly. I have found it no easy thing to succeed in making it grow as a field crop, and I would advise sparing no pains in getting it started. When once it gets possession of the ground it will stay, if allowed to ripen a late crop of seed. Sow with winter wheat, or rye in the spring, the same as other clover.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

Huron Co., Ohio.



## A Few Wisconsin Notes and Comments.

BY B. T. DAVENPORT.

HAVING been a reader and lover of the valuable American Bee Journal almost constantly since back in the seventies, I thought it about time for me "to arise" again, like Doolittle's man, and speak.

There is usually about a carload of comb honey produced in this section, but so far there has been but very little gathered this season. Clover bloomed profusely, smelled very sweet, and was covered with bees, but only a very small amount was stored from it.

Basswood bloomed quite well, but yielded no honey; bees worked on it, but not early in the morning as they will when it yields honey well.

If we have favorable weather the rest of the season we expect to get a fair crop of fall honey. My out-apiary, which is about five miles from home, is in reach of considerable buckwheat and any quantity of golden-rod. Those bees are doing better than the ones at home.

### QUEEN-MOTHER AND DAUGHTER ON SAME FRAME.

I saw something this summer that I never happened to observe before in my 24 years' experience in keeping bees, and that was an old queen and her devoted daughter, both on the same frame, and the daughter fertile, too.

### LEVELING SECTION COMBS.

As it may be a help to some of the novices I will describe my way of leveling combs: If done in warm weather, take a pail of cold water (put in a chunk of ice if you have it), dip the sections in, or better, put one in as you take one out, so the comb will get cold and brittle. Shake most of the water from them when you take them out, then you can scrape them down very rapidly with a knife. Another advantage in doing this is, that should there be any candied honey in the sections the water will soak it up so that if the sections are given to the bees at once they can readily clean it all out. I am seldom able to extract my unfinished sections until winter, thus the candied honey in some of them.

### STARTING SWEET CLOVER ON HIGH, SANDY GROUND.

Now I will be very grateful to Dr. Miller, or any other reader of the "Old Reliable" instructor, if he or she can tell me how I can get sweet clover started on a high piece of sandy ground. I have sowed seed on the piece twice, both times in the spring, once with rye and Alsike clover, and the result is only a few scattering patches and stalks, but what there is is very thrifty, standing four to seven feet high.

### BASSWOODS DESTROYED BY SUNSCALD AND BORERS.

I have set out from 25 to 50 basswood trees annually for several years; they usually leaf out all right, but I lose a great many during the hot months with sunscald and borers. Perhaps wrapping them with paper or cloth would be an advantage, or even white-washing them; but I would not advise using tarred paper, as that would draw and absorb the sun's rays too much.

Well, I have had to stop twice while writing this short article, and take care of swarms even at this late date—Aug. 11.

One inch of rain fell this morning, which was much needed by vegetation. I think it will cause buckwheat to secrete honey faster, as we get but little from it here when very dry.

Waushara Co., Wis., Aug. 11.



## Introducing Queens—Empty Combs, Etc.

BY EDWIN BEVINS.

AFTER trying many ways of introducing queens, I have settled upon the following as the easiest and safest under ordinary circumstances:

Take a frame of hatching brood (there need not be much of the brood left in the cells) and place it in an empty hive over the queenless bees with a frame the size of the hive, having wire-cloth nailed to both sides of it between the two hives. The thickness of the frame is not of much consequence. I use one about an inch in thickness, and have used others two or three inches thick. I have introduced a number of queens this way without a loss.

### WHAT TO DO WITH EMPTY COMBS IN SPRING.

At the close of the last cold spell of weather in April, I found myself in about the same condition "Hoosier" was in as indicated by his question to the senator's answered in the June 8th issue of the American Bee Journal. Like him I had about 200 empty combs, and like him I was intending to work my bees mainly for comb honey. But the possession of these combs changed my plans somewhat. The answers of the senators came too late to be of much benefit to me this season, as I had disposed of a part of the combs and decided on how I would dispose of the rest. But I will here say that I believe they covered the ground more completely and satisfactorily than any other patch of ground has recently been covered by them in the apicultural field.

Mr. Abbott, I think, will take it kindly if I question him a little with reference to his answer. He tells Hoosier to hive swarms on his empty combs. Would Mr. Abbott do this if Hoosier's object was to get all the white honey possible in the surplus cases?

Mr. Hutchinson, in "Advanced Bee-Culture," says he tried hiving swarms on frames of drawn comb, and gave it up because he could get better results from hiving on frames with starters of comb foundation. But conditions have changed since Mr. Hutchinson wrote. The difference between a pound of honey and a pound of granulated sugar has narrowed so much that it is hardly worth while to work for the greatest possible amount of surplus honey at the risk of having to feed a portion of it back to the bees in the shape of granulated sugar.

There is another question: Would Mr. Abbott use these combs from dead colonies to hive swarms on before they had been cleaned up by the bees of other colonies? In my baby days of bee-keeping I used some that had not been cleaned, with disastrous results. But Mr. Abbott, no doubt, considers that a man who has kept bees long enough to have 200 frames of comb from colonies that died in winter knows enough to have them cleaned before hiving swarms on them. You need not say a word, Mr. Abbott; your answer is just as good as that of any of the other senators.

A word as to the way I disposed of my combs: I made beeswax of the crooked ones, and those that were wholly or largely drone-comb. Then I put hives full of the balance over, or under, as many of the strongest colonies in the yard. When the time arrived to put supers on I took them away. If any had brood in them I gave most of it to the colony, leaving enough of the youngest for a nucleus, and either gave the nucleus a queen or allowed it to rear a queen. Some of these nuclei reared fine-looking queens, but doubtless some will say that they will not be so long-lived as queens reared under other conditions.

There were some colonies in the yard too weak to do much in the sections during the white honey-flow, but likely to get strong enough to store some honey later. Over these I put hives full of combs to be left on to the end of the season. Then I will supersede these lazy or failing queens.

Then, I hived swarms on some of the combs as advised by Mr. Abbott and others. All such work will be done by the man who wants increase. The man who wants no increase will find ways enough suggested by the senators to help him out of all embarrassment.

It is a significant fact that eight-tenths of my empty combs are of the size used in the dovetailed hive. My losses in hives taking deeper frames were due to the loss of queens and not to lack of stores. I have bees in some 8-frame hives, 12 inches deep, and these have had no attention from me except to spread the brood in some of them, and put on supers. The hive just mentioned seems to be a better hive to winter bees in than the 10-frame Langstroth. I lost some colonies in these in April.

My opinion of the 8 and 10 frame Langstroth hives for wintering, as expressed in a former article, needs a large revision. Colonies in them which at my second examination I felt sure had honey enough to carry them to fruit-bloom, went down at a fearful rate during that last cold spell in April. If such winters as the last were frequent, I should abandon the use of such hives, or abandon out-door wintering. It cannot be denied that the frames of these hives are of a very convenient size to handle. Feeding sugar syrup to bees is a disagreeable business, but with the Langstroth frame it becomes a necessity. If I continue to use the 8 and 10 frame Langstroth hives I shall think seriously of providing frames of honey to be given the bees when needed. To provide these frames takes from the resources of your own fields. Therefore, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to get them produced in somebody else's field, or, better yet, in some field not yet occupied.

#### IT WAS A MEANINGLESS QUESTION.

In my article on pages 308 and 309, the types made me ask a meaningless question. I asked, or intended to ask, if it would not be well for those who think they must use hives of standard depth, to make a compromise by using the 10-frame hive, and contract to 8 frames during the honey-flow. I was made to ask them if it would not be well to make a compromise by using the 10-frame hive during the flow. This would be no compromise at all.

#### THE NECTAR IN THE FLOWER-CUPS.

The theory of Mr. Bates that the better portions of the nectar settle to the bottoms of the flower-cups has received its death-blow, it seems to me, at the hands of Mr. Norton.

I will only add that even if this separation were possible, it would be so slow, and the time for the accumulation of the nectar in sufficient quantity to make a separation possible so short between the visits of the bees that there cannot possibly be a separation that will enable the longer-tongued Italians to store a quality of honey that will be perceptibly better than that of the shorter-tongued blacks.

Mr. Allen, on page 340, says there is no difference between the honey of Italians, blacks, and Carniolans, when captured before extracting. Has he observed any difference at any time, and under any conditions?

Decatur Co., Iowa.



### Selling Honey for Cash or on Commission—How to Avoid Being "Taken In" by Honey-Sharks.

BY ERNEST R. ROOT.

**N**EARLY every year, or during the latter part of it at least, there are usually quite a number of bee-keepers who complain that they have been unfairly treated by commission houses or honey-buyers. In some cases, at least, the trouble is wholly with the bee-keeper. His honey is improperly put up, breaks down in transit, and in the end the commission man is blamed. There are a few expert bee-keepers who know exactly how to put up their honey, and how to put it on the market without running risks. But there are many more, in spite of all that has been said, who make serious mistakes, greatly to their financial detriment.

In the first place, let me say that there is a vast difference in the *legal responsibility* of an actual *buyer* and a *commission house*. If you ship your honey to an irresponsible purchaser, and he fails to make you returns, you are helpless. If he is worth anything, on the other hand, you can sue him for the full amount of your claim. A commission house, on the other hand, if it takes your honey, takes it in trust. You will be obliged to pay freight, cartage, and assume all risk in shipment. If the honey is broken down in transit, the commission man (if one of the sharpers or skinfint class) may make out its condition a great deal worse than it is, sell it at a certain figure, and represent to you that it sold at a good deal lower figure. He will not only steal the difference between his actual selling price and the price represented to you, but will charge up (which he has a right to do) with freight, drayage, and his 10-percent commission. Altho you may be pretty well satisfied that he has actually robbed you, unless you can *prove* it you have no recourse in law.

The nicest way to dispose of honey is to sell it for cash to a responsible, honorable firm. In 30 days' time you will get returns for the full amount of your bill. But if the buyer is irresponsible, and especially if he is dishonest, look out. I would rather deal with an irresponsible commission house than with an irresponsible buyer. The former will be compelled to render you *some* sort of returns, while the latter can simply say in effect, "What are you going to do about it?" If you sue him you will be running up attorney fees, without any show of returns; but the commission man *must* render you some sort of statement, and remit according to that statement, or go to jail for having taken your property in trust. He has no right to confiscate it; but, as I stated, he may make a false report, and render you only a small percentage of the actual amount he received for the honey.

In the first place, then, investigate the responsibility of either a commission house or of a buyer, as the case may be.

But suppose you get a good offer, and do not really know the firm, and your banker does not. Or, suppose you haven't time to write, and that, to all appearances, the firm is straight, and you desire to close the deal. Ship the honey to your own name to the point of destination, and attach a draft (your banker can do this for you) to the bill of lading, sending both to some bank at the place where the honey is shipped. This bank will, for a very small fee, collect the money, turn over the bill of lading, and the honey to the actual purchaser.

But suppose there is no bank in your vicinity, and you wish to make yourself safe. Consign your honey as before to your own name at the point of destination, and then request your agent to express (if you mail it, that relieves the express company of all liability) the bill of lading to the agent at the other end of the route. The latter, as agent for the express company, will collect the money, and deliver



the honey and the bill of lading. Money will be forwarded to your agent, when, by paying a small fee, you can take the whole amount of the cash.

Again: Look out for any firm that makes quotations away above the general market figures. These high prices are put out as baits. You ship to the house, and as soon as the honey is in its hands it will report that the "market has suddenly declined," or that your "honey is of poor quality," or that it was "broken in transit," and after a little the house will advise you that the honey was sold for, say, a half what you expected to get for it—may be a good deal less. The concern will be obliged to remit to you according to that report, after deducting freight, drayage and commission. If you expect to get 15 cents for your honey, you will probably get in cash somewhere about 4 or 5. This thing has been done over and over again—so much so that I feel it is necessary to warn our readers thoroughly.

Still, again, it is a bad plan to ship to a commission house, even tho it is quoted at thousands of dollars, and its honor is above the average, if such house does not make a *specialty* of handling honey. It cannot begin to do as well for you as some firm that makes honey a business.

#### HOME-MADE SHIPPING-CASES.

I have several times spoken of the folly of trying to put otherwise nice comb honey into poorly constructed or home-made shipping-cases. I know just how our honey-buyers and commission men regard these poor, miserable, clap-trap affairs made at the "ordinary planing-mills around home." A member of a honey firm in Chicago pointed to me a nice lot of honey put up in home-made cases. Said he, "If it had been put up in no-drip shipping-cases of the modern style, the honey would have brought two cents more per pound." The cases he pointed to me held 24 sections each. This would have made a difference of nearly 50 cents per case, and yet I venture to say the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish bee-keeper thought that, because he was saving one or two cents on the factory-made cases, he was just so much ahead.

Various commission houses in Albany and New York city, Philadelphia and Columbus, emphasized the importance of neat, attractive cases, and in this day of fancy goods and close competition, it would seem as if it should be unnecessary to speak of this.

#### A PLEA FOR THE COMMISSION MAN.

In the foregoing I may have given the impression that nearly all commission houses are "up to the tricks of the trade," but that, I am pleased to say, is not the fact. In several cases we have investigated we found the trouble was either due to a lack of experience or because the bee-keeper himself was desirous of getting the "lion's share." The dishonesty is not always on the side of the commission man. The difficulties, when they do come up, however, are mainly those that are the result of inexperience on the part of the bee-keeper, and ignorance of the ordinary methods of doing business—yes, ignorance of the simple principles enunciated above.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.



**Paste for Labeling Tin.**—Put a small quantity of glue broken in small pieces, enough to cover the bottom of a tin vessel with sufficient water to cover it; when the glue has become quite soft fill up to about three inches deep with vinegar; put on the fire to boil, and when all the glue is dissolved add flour until it is thick enough to form a paste—not so stiff as to cut it but so that it will just run. This is said to stick tight to tins, and will not peel off in dry weather.—Australian Bee-Keeper.

**Feeding Back to Finish up Sections.**—F. Greiner talks about it in Gleanings in Bee-Culture. The best time for such work is when it is hot with hot nights. But his time for feeding back comes about Sept. 1. By way of experiment he has built a little bee-house, double-walled and packed, to hold six colonies. A kerosene lamp holds the temperature at 90°, sometimes not being needed in day-time.

Colonies are selected which were working well at the close of harvest. A contracted brood-chamber is used, preferably a half-story hive. Mr. Greiner says:

"Each colony may be given two or three supers of unfinished sections at one time, and a Miller feeder placed on top. This, of course, must be kept filled with diluted honey, which, being kept warm by the heating apparatus, is thus always in good condition to be taken by the bees. Sometimes I feed at the entrance also—not by an entrance-feeder, but by piling up at the entrance sections not containing honey enough to justify me in returning to the hive for finishing. All sealed patches must be unsealed, or scratched with an uncapping-comb—an instrument that might well be offered for sale. When the weather is warm enough all honey will generally be removed from the sections during the night. In cold nights it does not work so well, and the bee-keeper must not fail to remove the sections from the entrance early in the morning, or trouble and robbing may be the result."

**Black Drops from the Smoker.**—F. L. Thompson says in the Progressive Bee-Keeper:

"Some time ago a questioner in the American Bee Journal complained that his smoker dropt inky-looking stuff on his nice white sections when smoking the bees out. Dr. Miller advised him to clean his smoker. I happened to have just cleaned my smoker when I read that, and went out in the yard and smoked a few hives, and that black stuff dript around more copiously than I ever knew it to do before."

**Size of Hives.**—This topic is still to the fore in Gleanings in Bee-Culture. S. A. Niver says that for their buckwheat locality the late Mr. Morton settled upon a 9-frame hive containing 8 frames and a dummy. Mr. Niver wants bees to *swarm*, on this account preferring 8 frames and Carniolans, so that when buckwheat comes there will be plenty of bees instead of having the queen crowded out of the brood-nest by honey stored there earlier. A. N. Draper, working for extracted honey, wants *big* colonies, and if he wants to move an apiary in summer to get an extra flow of honey, it is easier to move a "barn" than two smaller hives. With the barns there is no trouble sorting out frames to extract. The queen need not go out of the brood-chamber to lay, and no frame from the brood-chamber ever goes into the extractor. As a sort of summing up, the editor of Gleanings in Bee-Culture says:

"As the evidence begins to pile in, pro and con, on this subject, it seems light is surely breaking. From all that has been said, if I can interpret correctly from the reports, it would appear that for northern localities the 8-frame capacity is about the right size when running for comb honey; and it does not matter whether that is in the shape of an 8-frame Langstroth or Danzenbaker 10-frame or two Heddon 8-frame brood-chambers, all three being of about the same capacity. For other localities, and particularly in the South, a larger hive seems to be better for the production of extracted honey. Some think a 10-frame Langstroth is quite large enough. Others, like Mr. Draper and the Dadants, believe that a 10-frame Quinby, or what has recently been introduced as the Draper barn, is the thing.

"It was O. O. Poppleton, one of the most careful and conservative bee-keepers there is in the whole land—one who has produced honey in Illinois and Florida both by the ton and by the carload—who says that a comb-honey hive cannot also be a good extracting one, or something to that effect; that the one designed for liquid honey should have a large capacity, and that for comb smaller, so that this question of large and small hives, after all, simmers itself down to a matter of locality and condition of market. If there is more money in producing extracted honey, then it is folly to produce comb; and one should study well his locality, and then decide on the style of hive.

"It is P. H. Elwood who began with the Hetherington-Quinby, 10 of which frames would make a very large hive, and now I believe he uses only five or six such frames in the production of comb honey. These would give an equivalent capacity, if I am not mistaken, of an ordinary 8-frame Langstroth. On the other hand, the Dadants started with a Quinby, pure and simple, and they have been producing extracted honey, and have continued along with the original Quinby, 9 and 10 frames."

**The Premiums** offered on page 557 are well worth working for. Look at them.

# THE AFTERTHOUGHT

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By "COGITATOR."

## APIS MELLIFERA IS HER NAME.

When Ann and Horatio went to be married,  
Approaching the altar they luckily tarried—  
And some one found out that her name was not right;  
'Twas Anna, not Ann, on her baptismal night—  
Ho's—Anna!!

'Spects we also shall have to hosanna the chap who first found out that the honey-bee—her name—is not *Apis mellifica*, but *Apis mellifera*. We've used the wrong name for a good part of a lifetime (without realizing how much we were losing by it), but let's have it right if it takes a leg. Some time about the dawn of the 21st century we'll get to the end of these abominable, and seemingly useless, changes of scientific names. See Editorial Comments, page 456.

## MISS PICKARD PERHAPS THE PICK OF THE PILE.

I suspect Miss Pickard is right, that the latter half of this century has seen more development of apiculture than all the centuries gone before. Many daughters have done—apiculturally—but in keeping 111 colonies of bees *at an out-apiary* she rather seems to lead them a lap or two. Page 449.

## THE DADANT QUINTET.

And the opening picture, page 465, is one of the very best we have had lately—two men who look as if they were going to smile, and three boys, to whom as yet life is too earnest to smile at. Altho we can't always look very deeply into boys' hearts by looking at their faces, it looks as if the Dadants had lawful rights to a quietly proud smile.

## THE DEAD BROOD MYSTERY.

That California dead brood, which isn't foul brood, must be quite a recondite mystery if Prof. Cook, after several years of experience with it, can't tell for sure whether it is starvation or not. I'll say off hand (like other folks who don't know what they're talking about) that it isn't starvation. Short rations help it on, or perhaps hinder the bees from resisting it successfully (same thing in regard to foul brood exactly), but starvation is not going to kill any considerable of brood after they are capt over. Page 450.

Hello! here seems to be the same thing in Minnesota, as told on page 518.

## ISLAND-REARED QUEENS AND RATTLESNAKES.

And so Rambler has little inclination toward island-reared queens. Page 451. I merely wonder why they don't come in vogue. Or does in-breeding do more harm than purity can possibly do of good? And Rambler also speaks as if rattlesnakes were unusually plenty this year with him. I wonder if there is such a thing as a general rattlesnake revival. Here for many years there were none. The local wise man said ash leaves kept them away. (Plenty not far distant.) Then again for many years, beginning not far from 1860, rattlesnakes were disagreeably plenty. Then again for a good many years there were few or none. This year we have rattlesnakes again.

## GLUCOSE MIXTURE AND POOR HONEY.

From Herman Moore's excellent essay, page 454, I will repeat again this telling sentence: "The sale of a pound of mixture (glucose and something else) has defrauded the honest apiarist out of the market for ten pounds of genuine honey." And Tater would add that the apiarist may also commit the same fraud upon himself by selling a pound of honey which, altho genuine, is *poor*.

## MY ENEMY, THE HONEY-BARREL.

I must try to be fair with my enemy, the honey-barrel; and if Editor Hill, page 458, has shipt several carloads of honey in cans, and several in barrels, and the cans lost the most by leakage, I'll say it surprises me, and possibly I ought to be more than surprised—reconstructed. However, if the leakage on all the lots was but a trifle, the signifi-

cance of the experience would be small after all. Guess I'll remain among the hostiles, and read that editorial on page 473 some more, until I hear from some other fellow.

## ITALIANS STILL "GRIP" THE MAJORITY.

On the question whether to Italianize or not (for honey alone) the 30 senators at present count out: For keeping the blacks, 3; for hybrids, 3; on the fence, 2; for Italianizing, 22. Some of us have been thinking that the Italian was losing its grip, but this doesn't look like it. Page 459.

## A CHANCE TO POP INTO POPPY-LORE.

Dr. Peiro's bees are only like everybody else's bees when they revel in the poppies, and seemingly wish they could devour them completely. Page 461. Here's a not-yet-taken chance for somebody to find out something. We don't expect bees to get very enthusiastic about pollen merely; and these don't hold still enough to be after honey; and opium-eaters (at least human opium-eaters) are languid in their manifestations.

## ODOR OF NAPHTHALINE FOR FOUL BROOD.

Odor of naphthaline *always present in the hive* for foul brood. Worth thinking of for very badly infected locations. Editor Cowan, page 468. Does not *kill* anything, but prevents development.

## A COMMENT ON THE PROGRESSIVE SERMON.

And what shall I say about the progress sermon of L. J. Templin, page 468? Good. But we hear it pretty often, for one thing. Guess it's mostly so, that when a man can no longer progress, nor even cheerfully let other people, it's a good thing for Death to come along. One thing he didn't tell us about is the common and pestilent chap who wants the multiplication-table to progress also—or at least divers other things which have reacht, or nearly reacht, the ultimatum. We are all in danger of forgetting, in this progressive whirl, that there is any such thing as ultimate truth.

## PROGRESSING UPSIDE DOWN.

Yes, here it is again; those young Wisconsin bees, page 470, have got the Modern Progress; and so, of course, they must stand t'other end up in the cells from what old-fogy young bees do. If their human prototypes could only get themselves somewhere where they could never gnaw out—it might not be so well with them, but it would be better for the rest of us.

## A CASE OF OUTSIDE IN THE INSIDE.

My ears prick up like those of an interested rabbit, at the succulent and queer new idea of setting frames of young brood at the *outside* of the hives. Page 471. Badly taken in. It means outside in the inside, not in back beside the outside.

## QUEENS REARED BY A QUEENLESS COLONY.

Dr. Miller's reasoning, quoted page 471, strikes me as very good, and also important. That when a full colony suddenly becomes queenless they will rear a lot of poor queens from too-old larvae, *but not at first*. Let them sweetly and entirely alone, and they'll come out with a good queen. Poor ones reared later because at that time they have only too-old larvae, and they have queens "on the brain" too much to stop with the first batch.

And the reproof of Dr. Miller for assuming equal standing with one who had reared queens by the thousand seems to me a little too strong. Mr. Hutchinson says he used the method *a year or two*. Pin that down, and it might be that he reared his first year's queens that way, and a few the second year—hardly into the thousands as a beginner in the queen market—and the *years* are too few. Bees are versatile creatures, and the conditions under which they work are variable also, and therefore it takes experience spread over many years to be anything like sure on such a question as whether they will start more queen-cells the second, third and fourth days—more than possible that there is both a red side and a blue side to the shield. A queen-breeder is apt to rush the season; a honey-producer is more apt to see bees in entirely normal conditions. Started a little too early, and with colonies not quite strong enough, and what Mr. Hutchinson narrates is not far from what I should expect. I'm not *sure* of my ground, but have a decided impression at least, that in a honey-flow, with the colony uproariously strong, and multitudes of eggs and brood in all stages, they sometimes don't start cells at all for a day or two—instead of all the first day, as Mr. H. gen-



erally saw. In case the first queen goes out with a swarm, it will be another first-day queen just as good that will step into her shoes, I think. Of course, I'm not advising queen-breeders to rear their cells any such way.

#### BEESWAX IN A SACK AN "OUGHT-TO-BE."

But you're right, dear prince of York, that beeswax in a sack ought to be as cheaply carried as the same in a box. Page 472. Alas, the calmness of a railway magnate when stung by "ought-to be(e)s" is greater than we-uns can attain to under the stings of Apis bees! COGITATOR.



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

### Blacks with a Touch of Yellow—Naming Plants.

A correspondent sends some worker-bees, and asks whether they are blacks or what. As they differ in appearance from blacks only in showing a very small touch of yellow, the probability is that they are black with a very little Italian blood.

A plant is also sent upon which bees were working freely. It has peculiar seed-balls, entirely spherical, but I don't know the plant. It isn't the Chapman honey-plant, which also has globular balls, but much larger. Please don't send plants to me for identification, but send them to Prof. C. L. Walton, 2863 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., who will then name them in this journal. C. C. MILLER.

### Bees Hanging Out—Winter Stores—Queens in Uniting.

1. A cluster forms every eve at the entrance of one of my hives. I have rained water, whipt, scolded, etc., yet they remain there. Is there no danger of their suffocating those inside? If so, what is best to do with them?

2. All the authorities say that for successful wintering of bees, good, pure honey is one of the great essentials. Now, how is a beginner to know good from bad, when all the combs are sealed up in the fall of the year?

3. I have two weak colonies, and wish to unite them. In doing so I desire to keep the best queen, but this is what I don't know, unless it is in the survival of the fittest. My inquiry is this: Is the best queen always the winner in the royal fight? NEW BRUNSWICK.

ANSWERS.—1. If on a hot afternoon you were to come outside the door to sit in a more comfortable place on a shady veranda, and some one should turn the hose on you to drive you in, you wouldn't like it. Very likely the bees don't like the way you treat them when you try to drive them in. Don't you worry about that cluster at the door suffocating the others. They'll manage that all right. If you want to do anything to help them, give more chance for air to get into the hive by way of a larger entrance. If you raise the hive and put under each corner a block half an inch to an inch thick, you will find the cluster at the entrance disappear, not as suddenly as when you rain water on them, but the effect will be more permanent.

2. It isn't always easy to know, but you can make a pretty good guess at it. If, as you say, all stores are sealed up, that's one element strongly in their favor, for thin, watery honey is not the right thing for winter, even if from the best sources. There's no law against your breaking open a few cells and examining the honey. If it's honey that you think you'd like to eat, you may be pretty sure it's all right for the bees. If it's black, disagreeably tasting stuff, it's likely honey-dew, and not all right. But if the beginner is wise, he'll not wait till the winter stores are all sealed, for it will be unwise late in the fall to try to apply

any remedy, but he will know in August or early September the character of the stores for winter. In most localities it is so seldom that winter stores are bad that it may be about as well for the beginner not to trouble his head about it.

3. Generally there will be a survival of the fittest, but not always. When two young queens fight, the contest is one of personal strength. Not so when you unite two colonies with laying queens. In such a case it's more a question of the strength of the two colonies. If you unite with a fairly strong colony having a poor black queen a weak nucleus with a choice Italian queen, you will do well to kill the black queen at least two or three days before uniting, if you don't want the Italian killed. Under ordinary circumstances you may leave the matter to the bees, for the stronger colony is likely to have the better queen; or perhaps it might better be said that the better queen is likely to have the stronger colony.

### Sowing Sweet Clover and Cleome.

1. How much sweet clover seed does it take to sow half an acre?

2. How much of the cleome, or rocky mountain bee-plant, does it take to sow half an acre? I have read that it should be sowed in the fall. About what month would be the best?

3. Can I sow the sweet clover along with the cleome? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Perhaps a peck of sweet clover seed would do well for half an acre. A good deal more than that would do no harm, and less might do as well. If sown thin it spreads out, but if sown too thin there is danger that vacancies may be left where seed misses.

2. I don't know about cleome, and, perhaps some one who does know will help out.

### Management at Swarming—Field-Peas—Overstocking—Requeening—Water-Melon Juice.

1. What makes the entrance of a hive turn yellow at this time of year?

2. How will it do, in swarming-time, to move the old hive to a new place and set the empty hive on the old stand, where increase and honey are wanted? Will the old colony store enough to winter on?

3. Do bees get honey from stock peas, that is, field-peas? They work heavy on them.

4. There is something over 400 colonies of bees here on four miles square. Is that too many for one locality?

5. Would it be safe to let the bees do their own requeening, or would it be best to do it for them?

6. Will water-melon juice injure bees? Or will it produce honey? TENNESSEE.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know. I might say it is because the entrance is not large enough, but that would not be fairly answering the question. At certain times, whether it is from the flowers on which they work, or whether the color is produced by themselves, they will give a decidedly yellow color to a piece of clean pine with which they come in contact, especially where they try to get thru a crack, or where the entrance is rather small. If an entrance is abundantly large, you are not so likely to see it made yellow.

2. The plan is all right. The mother colony is likely to have enough for winter, especially as it already had a good store of provisions when it swarmed.

3. I think they do. Either honey or pollen must be got, or they would not work on them. Watch them when at work, and if you find that some of them do not gather pollen you may be sure they are getting honey.

4. That depends upon the location. There may, and there may not, be plenty of pasturage for all. In some places ten times as many bees would be supported on a square mile as in others.

5. Unless a great deal of wisdom is used in the matter it is probably best to leave the matter of requeening to the bees.

6. The juice of melons is not likely to hurt the bees, but I don't know the quality of honey that would be stored from it.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



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### United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

**Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.**

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### Place and Date of Next Meeting:

IN FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,  
15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.,  
September 5, 6 and 7, 1899. Every bee-keeper is invited.

VOL. 39. AUGUST 31, 1899. NO. 35.



**NOTE**—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

**The Sweet Clover Article**, by H. R. Boardman, on another page, will well repay a close reading. From now on until cold weather is perhaps the best of all times to sow sweet clover seed, as the ripe seed that drops from the growing clover in the fall rarely fails to germinate. As we have said before in these columns, had it not been for sweet clover many bee-keepers would have no honey at all in this year of only a partial crop in numerous localities.

**The Advice to Honey-Shippers**, by Editor Root, on another page, should be read and remembered. If heeded, it may save thousands of dollars to bee-keepers. In the world are many people who are trying to get something for nothing, or get it fraudulently, and it behooves all who have anything to dispose of, to see that they are dealing with honest and upright business firms. There are plenty of the right kind to do all the business that needs to be done.

We endeavor to give annually, in these columns, about the same suggestions as Editor Root has given, but he has done it so fully and so well, that we concluded it would be best to reproduce the principal portion of what he wrote on this important subject.

Honey will be worth money this year, if we may judge from the general poor crop reports that have come in. It is already bringing good prices, and those who have any to sell will be paid well for bee-work this year. By some, who

have had large experience, it is thought that honey prices will not likely go much higher, so if you can get a fair price for your honey now it may be well to dispose of it, rather than risk waiting for higher prices.

**After Chicago Adulterated Honey.**—It will be news to practically all of our readers when we announce that an attempt was made awhile ago to stop the sale of adulterated honey in this city.

The latter part of last April, upon receipt of instructions from the United States Bee-Keepers' Association to go ahead in the honey-adulteration cases, Attorney Herman F. Moore (who was employed by the Association) and the editor of the American Bee Journal proceeded at once to collect samples of suspicious honey for purposes of prosecution. Nine samples were selected from the dozen or more procured, on recommendation of Chemist E. N. Eaton, as being clearly adulterated with glucose.

Out of the nine, five were taken, and a complete chemical analysis made for use in court. Upon the advice of the State's attorney's office, the cases were to be taken before a justice of the peace, and Justice W. T. Hall was selected. Assistant State's Attorney, Fred L. Fake, was detailed to assist Mr. Moore in preparing the evidence and conducting the trials; the intention being to try one case at a time, and follow up with the remaining four if successful in the first.

Acting on the suggestions from the State's attorney's office, criminal proceedings were begun July 1, against Nelson N. Blood, 448 W. Lake St., the complaint being made by the editor of the American Bee Journal, who, accompanied by Mr. Moore, had purchased the alleged honey from Mr. Blood himself.

July 3, Mr. Blood was arrested, and gave bonds in \$200 for his appearance July 10 for trial.

July 10 the case of the People vs. Blood came up for trial, and testimony was given by the writer, Mr. Moore, and Chemist Eaton, for the people, and by Mr. Blood in his own defense. The latter testified that he did not know it was not honey; that he had bought it from Weber Bros. (wholesale grocers), who had sold it to him for honey; that he did not know anything about it.

The case was continued for evidence and argument several times. In the meantime Mr. Moore and the writer called on Weber Bros., and subpoenaed Chas. Weber, after questioning him closely. The subpoena ordered him to produce in court the records, books, papers and bills relating to his last three sales of honey to Mr. Blood previous to June 4, 1899, being the next day after we purchased the jar of so-called honey at Mr. Blood's store. On the further hearing, Mr. Weber testified that he had tasted the stuff, and considered it good honey; that he had purchased it from Randall & Co., a commission firm on South Water street. All of Mr. Weber's testimony indicated that he was working in the interest of his customer (Mr. Blood), so nothing of value was gained from him that would aid us—except, possibly, that we learned who did the adulterating.

July 20, the arguments were completed, and Justice Hall made his decision, discharging the prisoner. This was indeed discouraging to the prosecution, as we all (including the State's attorney) felt that under the law we had clearly earned a favorable judgment, and according to the facts as presented in the case. How Justice Hall could render such a decision, in view of the evidence and the law, was, and is yet, a great surprise to us.

The turning-point possibly was this: The law says, No man shall be punished who shows to the court or jury that he could not with reasonable diligence have known that he was violating the law. Mr. Blood did not testify that



he even *tasted* the stuff he sold for honey. He testified to *nothing else* that showed *diligence*, small or great. He showed *no* diligence. The law requires *reasonable diligence*. But Justice Hall seemed not to take any notice of this feature of the law, tho he exprest himself, when invited to taste the stuff bought from Blood for honey, that he had no doubt it was bogus.

Now, while it would appear that the United States Bee-Keepers' Association met with rather a discouraging defeat in its first attempt to enforce an anti-adulteration law, we are not sure but what a good deal was gained for the cause of pure honey in Chicago, after all. Before Justice Hall rendered his final decision, it was noticed that the honey adulterators had wisely taken the hint, and there appeared the additional word "Imitation" on the labels of their mixture of a good deal of glucose with a little honey, thus correctly renaming it "Imitation Honey."

Besides the above advantage gained, we think the adulterators will not find such a great demand for their compound hereafter, as the consuming public were made aware of the prevalence of the bogus article thru the notices in the newspapers of the attempt to enforce the anti-adulteration law of Illinois. For instance, here is what appeared in the Daily News preceding the trial before Justice Hall:

### Bee-Keepers Cause an Arrest.

THEY START TO STAMP OUT HONEY MADE OF GLUCOSE.

The efforts of the national, State and local bee-keepers' associations to stamp out the practice of adulterating liquid honey with glucose and other substitutes which are cheaper and more easily secured than the treasured sweetness of the bee, will assume tangible form on Monday, when Nelson N. Blood, a grocer at 448 West Lake street, will be arraigned before Justice Hall, charged with violating the pure-food laws.

Blood's arrest was brought about by Secretary H. F. Moore, of the local association, and ex-President George W. York of the national organization, and the prosecution will be conducted by Assistant State's Attorney F. L. Fake. In the course of an investigation begun last month a small jar of honey was purchased from the grocer, which, upon being analyzed, it is claimed, proved to be 90 percent glucose. At the same time similar purchases were made at other places, and five other prosecutions will be brought on the same charge.

The arrest of the West Side grocer was in line with the present activity of the bee-keepers. It is viewed largely as a test case, and said by them to be important, as one issue that is sure to come up is the question whether Blood knew he was selling an adulterated article. It is not claimed that he did, as his stock was purchased from a jobber, and bore no label of any kind. At any rate, the bee-keepers assert that Blood sold adulterated honey in violation of law, and are going to locate the responsibility. Whether the fight will be waged against the manufacturers and jobbers the bee-officials do not state, but such action is in line with their present activity.

The following was published in the Daily News of July 11, the day after the trial began:

### Say Bee-Keepers are After Him.

GROCER BLOOD PROSECUTED ON CHARGE OF SELLING BOGUS HONEY.

N. N. Blood, a grocer at 448 West Lake street, was on trial before Justice Hall yesterday, charged with selling an imitation of honey. The complainants were Herman F. Moore and George W. York, representing the organized bee-keepers of America. During the hearing some very peculiar testimony was secured from the grocer and from other witnesses.

The first witness was Mr. York, who is the publisher of the American Bee Journal. His testimony, and also that of Mr. Moore, who is secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association, told of researches in the line of bogus honey, and especially of the finding of a particular kind of mixture in Blood's store.

E. N. Eaton, an expert chemist, was then called, and testified that the mixture in this jar was 90 percent glucose. After him came Blood, who said he did not know whether it

was pure honey or not. Nicholas Schmitz, a salesman for Weber Bros., from whom Blood bought his honey, said that he was not accustomed to tell his customers whether they were getting honey or not. If they askt him about it he told them he did not know. He did not know whether his house kept pure honey or the adulterated article. After hearing these and other witnesses, Justice Hall continued the case until Friday afternoon.

The Chicago Record for July 15, contained this interesting item on the subject:

### Say Honey is Not Genuine.

BEE-KEEPERS CHARGE A GROCER WITH SELLING AN IMITATION PRODUCT.

Justice Hall heard further evidence and a part of the arguments yesterday in the case of N. N. Blood, the grocer at 448 West Lake street, who is charged by officers of the Bee-Keepers' Association with having sold adulterated honey.

Herman F. Moore, secretary of the Association, testified that it was impossible to produce genuine honey at the price paid by Blood for the goods. According to Mr. Moore the grocer should have paid \$1.25 or \$1.30 for a dozen three-quarter pound jars, whereas Blood said that the goods had cost him 90 cents a dozen. Mr. Moore said:

"The retail price set on the honey—10 cents a jar—was less than any bee-keeper can afford to sell it for. If Blood has any knowledge of the grocery business, he ought to know that he could not obtain genuine honey at 90 cents a dozen."

Mr. Weber, a member of the firm of Weber Bros., the wholesale dealers who sold the honey to Blood, testified that the honey was bought as genuine by his house, and that his clerks were not allowed to misrepresent goods to customers. After hearing part of the argument of Attorney Fred L. Fake in behalf of the prosecution, Justice Hall adjourned the case to Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. sharp.

The final notice published by the Chicago Record, after Justice Hall rendered his decision, reads as follows:

GROCER BLOOD HELD BLAMELESS.—In the case of the Bee-Keepers' Association against N. N. Blood, a grocer at 448 West Lake street, Justice Hall yesterday held that Blood was not to blame for selling a substance labeled "honey." The justice attributed responsibility to the wholesale grocer from whom the goods were purchased.

A side-light on the subject of food adulteration came out while Mr. Moore and the writer were interviewing Weber Bros. They very kindly read to us an extract from a letter they had just written for the guidance of their salesmen. We were so pleased with the sentiments expressed, that we requested a copy of it, which follows:

CHICAGO, July 10, 1899.

PURE FOODS.—We believe the tendency of the buying public in the future will be in the direction of strictly pure foods—and in our opinion the result of this will undoubtedly prove highly beneficial to the health of the consuming public, and unquestionably more satisfactory to the jobber, retailer, and everybody concerned in selling this quality of goods. Adulterated articles in the food line are still on the market. . . . but we believe it will be to the best interests of all concerned to advocate the purchase of pure foods as speedily as possible. Unless you know it to be a positive fact that the article you are selling is absolutely pure, do not sell it as such. If you are in doubt, make it known that way.

WEBER BROS.

It will be noticed that Weber Bros. wrote the above on July 10—the very day that their customer (Blood) had his trial for selling adulterated honey. There is no doubt at all, in our mind, that this case had a good influence upon Weber Bros., or they never would have written so strongly in favor of pure foods. Why, we couldn't possibly write a stronger paragraph on the subject. And yet, this same firm, a few days before, was selling glucose for honey! Now they label it "Imitation Honey."

Where is the bee-keeper who will say that nothing was gained in the interest of pure honey in this attempt to stop its adulteration in Chicago? We contend that the effort was worth all it cost, even if defeat was apparently the re-

sult. What is needed now, is to "move forward" again. It will pay to keep close after the sellers of adulterated honey until they cease entirely to offer the fraudulent stuff. We are in favor of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association continuing the good work; and we believe bee-keepers everywhere will rejoice in the opportunity to contribute their dollars to push this war till every honey adulterator, and also sellers of the mixture, are put where they can't defraud innocent consumers.

**The Country's Honey Crop.**—An editorial in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* for Aug. 15, reads as follows:

"Since our last, reports give a little better showing. Indeed, it begins to appear as if there were some bee-keepers, and even some States, where a fair crop of honey has been secured. Missouri, generally speaking, has had a good yield. Wisconsin will have more honey than was at first expected. Northern California has produced quite a showing of honey. Certain portions of Colorado show a good yield; and many places in the South have had fairly good flows of honey. But taking everything into consideration, Northern honey, both comb and extracted, will be a rather scarce article."

It will be seen by referring to the market reports, that prices of honey are stiffening up a little, so that those who have a crop this year will be able to get a fair price for it.



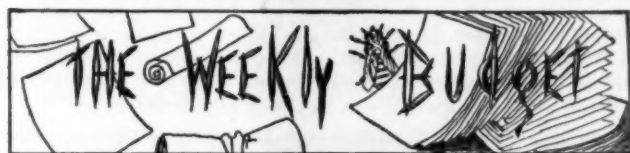
#### Philadelphia Convention Next Week!

—Are you going to be there? The program is a fine one. The railroad rates are right. The Pennsylvania Lines are the ones to patronize if you are anywhere near them. A number of bee-keepers will go on the Pennsylvania road from Chicago, and will get on all along the way from here to Philadelphia. Dr. C. C.

Miller and other prominent Western bee-keepers, with the editor of the *American Bee Journal*, will leave over this road Monday, Sept. 4, at 3 p.m. We want a large number of bee-keepers to go in that company. It will be a glorious ride all the way, and we can have a continuous, moving convention for 27 hours without a break—except to sleep and rest when tired.

The above train arrives in Philadelphia in time for the very first session of the convention, which is to be held Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Don't forget the place of meeting is in Franklin Institute, 15 South 7th St., between Market and Chestnut streets.

And don't forget to go on the Pennsylvania Lines if you want a pleasant and comfortable journey, thru scenery that rivals that of any foreign country. See page 513 of the *Bee Journal* of Aug. 17 for a few samples.



MR. J. O. GRIMSLEY, of Bee Co., Tex., expects to be at the Philadelphia convention.

HON. GEO. E. HILTON, of Newaygo Co., Mich., wrote us Aug. 21:

"I never saw it so dull. The honey crop for Michigan is practically a failure. It has been one of the most singular seasons I ever saw."

MR. HENRY YEIGH, secretary of the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., bee-keepers' supply manufacturers, of Ontario,

Canada, called on us, Aug. 22, when on his way home from a six-weeks' tour to the Pacific Coast country. Mr. Yeigh is a very pleasant gentleman to meet. He reports a good season's business at their factory this year.

MR. CHAS. H. THIES, Randolph Co., Ill., with his sister, made us a very pleasant call, Aug. 23. He is one of the many reliable queen-breeders whose advertisements are found in the *American Bee Journal*, and he deserves all the success with which he is meeting.

MR. A. T. MCKIBBEN, of Morrison Co., Minn., has sent us a series of photographs illustrative of his apiary and some of the implements he uses. The pictures are too dim to engrave well or we might use some of them in the *Bee Journal*. Mr. McKibben has 195 colonies of bees, but reports "very little honey as yet."

MR. W. H. PUTNAM, president of the Inter-State Mfg. Co., of Wisconsin, dropped in to see us when in Chicago last week on a business trip. Mr. Putnam's factory is in a good lumber district, so they should be able to turn out bee-supplies in a satisfactory manner. Their advertisement is in every issue of the *American Bee Journal*.

MR. ED GOODRICH, of St. Croix Co., Wis., places this estimate on the *American Bee Journal*:

"Any man that reads it for one year and doesn't learn something from it, is either too wise for this generation, or too thick-headed to learn. Long may the *Bee Journal* prosper, and continue to stand in the very front ranks of bee-literature."

MR. D. H. COGGSHALL, of Tompkins Co., N. Y., writing us Aug. 21, said:

"I expect to be at the Philadelphia convention, Sept. 5, 6 and 7. I am getting a good flow of buckwheat honey now. I have seven yards of bees to look after, and it keeps me busy all the time. My hired hand and I took out 2,300 pounds of honey last Saturday afternoon."

MR. BROOKS D. COOK, of Worcester Co., Mass., wrote us Aug. 22:

"I intend to attend the Philadelphia convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, next month. The nice, clear pictures shown on the first page of the 'Old Reliable' last week, make me wish that I was going to travel over the route with you. What time does the convention open?"

"I wish you success in your efforts, and hope to meet you next month."

The convention opens Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, at 7:30 o'clock. We will be pleased to see you, Mr. Brooks, as well as 500 others.

YE EDITOR AND WIFE spent a very pleasant three days (Aug. 15 to 17, inclusive) at Old Salem Chautauqua, Petersburg, Ill. The Assembly is only in its second year, and yet there were present regularly between three and four thousand people. It is located on a lovely spot, where Abraham Lincoln spent his young manhood days. Everything on the place is replete with historic interest, and the program during the session was all that could be desired. It included Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. W. J. Bryan; Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago; Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Indiana; Prof. J. G. Camp, of Georgia, and many others, besides splendid musical talent. The assembly was in session from Aug. 11 to 22. It is a fine place to rest, and at the same time be lifted up mentally and morally. Better go next year if you can do so.

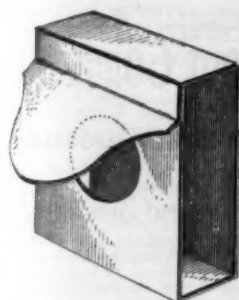
Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the *American Bee Journal*, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get their subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.



# Root's Column

## Danz. Cartons

We presume you have received a sample, but if not, send a 2-cent stamp for one. These are meeting with considerable favor, and as the price is less than the old, we look for a large sale. We have, in fact, already ordered 100,000 of this style. We are prepared to furnish the following sizes:



4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2  
4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 15-16  
4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2  
4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/4,  
or 7-to-foot  
4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 3/8  
4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2  
4 x 5 x 1 1/2  
3 3/8 x 5 x 1 1/2

PRICES.  
100.....\$ .50  
500..... 2.25  
1000..... 4.00  
5000..... 17.50  
10000..... 30.00

If you want your name and address printed on cartons, add to above prices: 30c per 100; 75c per 500; \$1.00 per 1000. For more than 1000, 50c per 1000 after the first thousand.

## All Prices \*\*\* Withdrawn

—ON—

### BEE-HIVES, SECTIONS SHIPPING-CASES,

And all other Bee-Keepers' Supplies listed in our Catalog,

### BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Owing to the phenomenal advance in the cost of raw materials ranging from 20 to 100 percent, especially on lumber of all kinds, it is impossible longer to maintain former prices. New price lists are being prepared which we hope to have ready by Oct. 1. The advances will range from twenty to thirty percent. Orders received after Sept. 1 cannot be accepted at old prices. Instead of making gradual advances, keeping pace with the increase in value of the raw materials which has taken place during the past six or eight months, we have maintained former prices until the close of the season. Now we have to make the advance all at once, and on that account it may appear like a large advance; but it is not as great, figured in percents, as the advance in materials has been already, and still higher prices will undoubtedly be reached on lumber during the next six months than those ruling at the present time.

ADDRESS

THE A. L. ROOT CO.  
MEDINA, OHIO.



### Button-Bush or Button-Ball.

I am sending a flower which grows here around the river bank, and would like to know its name, and how good it is for honey. J. ROORDA.

Jasper Co., Ind.

The plant sent by Mr. Roorda is the common button-bush or button-ball, an excellent illustration of which will be found on page 373 of my "Bee-Keeper's Guide." It grows abundantly on low, damp lands in all our Northern States, and, like the linden, which blossoms at the same time, affords a rich harvest-field for the bees, which they are never slow to occupy.—A. J. COOK.

### Mason-Bees and Wasp.

EDITOR YORK:—Under another cover I send you a queen-cage containing four stingless bees, which I am anxious to know something about, and would highly appreciate any information regarding them. One you will see is almost jet black in color; two are brown, and the other, longer than the rest, is of a gray color, with yellow legs somewhat resembling a queen.

I found these strange little creatures some time ago working on the squash and pumpkin flowers in my garden; also a few on the sunflowers. These are the only plants that I have noticed them working on.

If you will notice, you can see that the tongue of these bees is a great deal longer than those of the blacks or Italians, and by drawing it out with a small pair of forceps you can readily see that it is of an enormous length, compared with other bees.

Cullman Co., Ala.

ELBERT HAYS.

The insects sent by Mr. Hays are not all bees. Three are bees, one a wasp. The bees are solitary bees, which may be called mason-bees, as they dig in the earth. The wasp is also a digger. All bees feed young on pollen, and have broad, hairy hind legs. The wasps have slim, smooth hind feet. The bees feed pollen which they carry on the legs or hair. The wasps feed their young on insects. There are no stingless bees or wasps in our country, so far as I know, except they be males. I will speak more at length on this subject soon.—A. J. COOK.

### "Bee Jones"—the Necromancer.

It may be that to an old offender the method employed by H. S. Jones, of this (Cook) county, would be considered matters of every day observation, but to young and succulent tyros in "apilore" his management of bees bordered strongly on the marvelous.

My recent call upon him resulted in much pleasure and instruction. I espied him under the sheltering brim of a big straw hat, which the scorching rays of the sun essayed ineffectually to curl. Squatted before a hive covered over with bees as I never saw before, he there soliloquized in good round English regarding the peculiar



### IF YOU COULD

buy a wagon that had everlasting wheels WOULD YOU DO IT? Wouldn't it be economy to do so? Well here's how.

Buy a set of Electric Steel Wheels. They can't dry out and get loose; they CAN'T ROT OR BREAK DOWN. Don't make any difference what wagon you have we can fit it. Wheels of any height and any width of tire. May be the wheels on your wagon are good. If they are buy

A SET OF THESE and have two wagons—a low one and a high one. Send for catalogue, it's free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 16, Quincy, Ills. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (melilot).....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	70c	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	80c	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	60c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Crimson Clover.....	55c	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

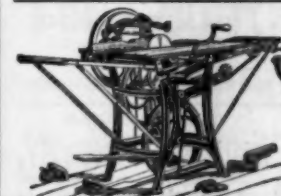
Your orders are solicited.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## QUEENS

Either 5-banded, Golden or from IMPORTED Italian mothers, 60c each; or 6 for \$3.00. A few fine breeders at \$1.50 each. Give me a trial and let me surprise you. Satisfaction or no pay. CHAS. H. THIES, Steeleville, Ill. 33Atf Please mention the American Bee Journal.



UNION COMBINATION SAW—for ripping, cross-cutting, mitering, rabbeting, grooving, gaining, scroll-sawing, boring, edging, moulding, bending, etc. Full line FOOT AND HAND POWER MA-

CHINERY. Send for Catalog A.

Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., 46 Water St., Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

I HAVE an infallible remedy that will kill the POISON OF BEE-STINGS within THREE minutes after application. Any person sending 52 cents to M. Q., Lock Box 400, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., will receive this valuable recipe by return mail. 34Atf

## Queens at half price

Balance of season. Select Tested Italian Queens, \$1.00; Untested Italian Queens, 50 cents. Every Queen warranted to give satisfaction or your money back. Queens by return mail as long as they last. Address, F. A. CROWELL, 34Atf Granger, Minn.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



BEE-HIVES, SECTIONS, SHIPPING-CASES—everything used by beekeepers. Orders filled promptly. Send for Catalog. Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Supply Mfg. Co., Nicollet Island, Minneapolis, Minn. 18Atf

### BY RETURN MAIL GOLDEN BEAUTY ITALIAN QUEENS

—reared from IMPORTED MOTHERS. Untested, 50 cents; Tested, \$1.00.

TERRAL BROS. Lampasas, Lamp. Co. Tex 18Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## Comb Foundation

Wholesale and Retail.

### Working Wax

INTO FOUNDATION FOR CASH A SPECIALTY.

### DO NOT FAIL

Before placing your order, to send me a list of what you need in

### Foundation, Sections,

And other Supplies, and get my prices. You will get the best goods and save money. Illustrated Catalog Free. BEESWAX WANTED.

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## CHEAP FARM LANDS

Located on the Illinois Central R. R. in

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS**

And also located on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. in the famous

**YAZOO VALLEY**

of Mississippi—specially adapted to the raising of

**CORN AND HOGS.**

**Soil Richest IN THE World.**

Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

**E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner,**

111. Cent. R. R. Co., Park Row, Room 413,  
30A16t **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



**THE AMERICAN Institute of Phrenology,**

Pres. MRS. CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS, incorporated in 1866, opens its next session on Sept. 5, 1899. For prospectus send (free on application) to the Secretary, care of

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

27 East 21st St., NEW YORK.

27A9t Please mention the Bee Journal.

**FREE FOR A MONTH ....**

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

**Wool Markets and Sheep**

has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

**WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP, CHICAGO, ILL.**



**THE SUCCESS**

of Page Fence is not in doubt. Over 500,000 farmers are using it, and telling their neighbors to use it.

**PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## BEE-SUPPLIES.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

Langstroth Hives and everything pertaining to same.

Muth Jars, Muth Honey Extractor—in fact everything used by beekeepers. Send for our Catalog.

**C. H. W. WEBER,**

2146 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Successor to  
CHAS F. MUTH & SON and A. MUTH.

**WANTED!**

**EXTRACTED HONEY**

We are now in shape to buy Extracted Honey, either in large or small lots. Parties having any to offer will do well to sell to us, as Cincinnati is a great market for Extracted Honey. Submit a small sample, stating quantity, style of package, and price expected. Prompt remittances. References:

Western German Bank — The Brighton German Bank Co. (both of Cincinnati, O.)

27A1f Please mention the Bee Journal.

conduct of this particular swarm. I knew by the knitted brows of his gentle countenance that before him was a problem even more abstruse than any Euclid had ever thought of. But nothing daunted, one view was apparently clear to him—to divide that myriad of bees into two hives—a thing he magically proceeded to do in the most non-chalant fashion.

How he dared the peril of that swarming multitude without veil or other protection than his smoker is past my ken, but his means were certainly and speedily effectual.

Not only with his reasonable Italians did he thus dally, but a little later with a neighbor's dark Germans as well. His visit to them was an errand of pillage—the extortion of their coveted supply. Nothing daunted, he blew a volcanic blast into and upon them, then with a trusty old chisel separated the super from the brood-chamber, swept the lingering bees with a whisp of grass, and, presto! he had substituted empty sections for the luscious fat ones, and returned to the hive for a fresh refilling.

Now, what manner of man is this, that can breast the ire of the winged "beasties" without flinch or blanching? Or is he, as he really seemed, leagued with the abysmal powers, of reputation old and sulphury? Time was, in good New England, when such an exhibition of witchcraft would have insured the burning stake, the pillory, or ducking pond at least. But 250 pounds of choice white honey, with slashes more in prospect, might incite even a less valiant person to the trial.

He vouchsafed me a suggestion which I surreptitiously repeat for the benefit of the less favored in bee-wisdom—as myself. Following the question of what I would do to make a swarm settle where I wanted it—the idea!—this subtle scion of Eribus, but in this life named Jones, actually confided that if a queen-cell were cut out in May, and the royal jelly contained in it smeared upon a convenient branch or fence, that the truant swarm, smelling this jelly, would alight upon it, or near it, when an empty hive would house them.

Shades of Mephisto! What occultism is this that so deep, dark and mysterious secrets remain yet unexplained? The thought of it maketh the shivers cool my spinal cord, e'en upon this sultry day!

Cook Co., Ill. EMM DEE.

### Motherwort.

I enclose a sample of a plant that I would like to have named. WM. LYONS.  
Sioux Co., Iowa.

The flower from Wm. Lyons, of Iowa, is the common motherwort—one of our most valuable honey-plants. Like almost all the mints, it secretes much nectar. It is illustrated on page 357 of my "Bee-Keeper's Guide." A glance at the admirable figure would have shown Mr. L. at once what the plant was. Nearly all our most valuable honey-plants are accurately illustrated in this book.—A. J. COOK.

### Can't Complain of Honey Crop.

Our crop of honey is not as large as last year's, but we cannot complain.

E P GRIGNON.

Outagamie Co., Wis., Aug. 17.

### A Splendid Honey-Flow.

The honey crop in Ontario is on the whole much below the average. The reports received by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the average surplus will not exceed 25 pounds per colony, whilst many will require to be fed for winter.

In this locality and in a few others, the flow was good, in fact with me the best I ever had, averaging fully 120 pounds per colony, spring count, chiefly from basswood. Management had a good deal to do with it, as others in this immediate locality do not speak of an average of over 50 pounds per colony, and some even less.

I wish to say that I am particularly in-

## SUFFERERS

FROM LUNG OR KIDNEY

troubles can obtain valuable advice, FREE, by addressing

**DR. PEIRO,**

34 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.

Write at once. Enclose return stamp.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Gold! Gold! Queens!

Leininger Bros' Queens are worth their weight in gold; large, prolific, yellow, and great RED CLOVER workers. We have secured 112 pounds of honey per colony as the result of the past poor season. Queens from the above strain will be sent by return mail at 50 cents each; 1/2 doz., \$2.90. Queens warranted purely mated Italian.

**LEININGER BROS., Ft. Jennings, Ohio.**

33A1f Please mention the Bee Journal.

## The A. I. Root Company

HAVE ONE OF MY

### Hundred - Dollar Queens,

but I have two others from which I am rearing all queens. The A. I. Root Co. say

### THE BEST BREEDING QUEENS

they ever had came from my apiary, and so say 5,000 other bee-keepers, and I can produce the letters backing up this statement. I have bred out the swarming and vicious characteristics from my strain of bees so that they are practically non-swarmers, and as gentle as one could desire. One Queen, \$1.00; two Queens, \$1.80; six Queens, \$5.00, or \$9.00 per dozen. Everything guaranteed.

**HENRY ALLEY,**

33A1f WENHAM, ESSEX CO., MASS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Wanted! Your HONEY

We will buy it, no matter where you are. Address, giving description and price,

34A1f **THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield, Ill.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



### Queen-Clipping Device Free....

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year

and the Clipping Device. Address,

**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,**

119 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

## BEE-KEEPERS!

Let me send you my 64-page CATALOG for 1899.

**J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Don't Rent

**ESTABLISH A HOME OF YOUR OWN**

Read "The Corn Belt," a handsome monthly paper, beautifully illustrated, containing exact and truthful information about farm lands in the West. Send 25 cents in postage stamps for a year's subscription to THE CORN BELT, 309 Adams St., Chicago.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.





# Golden Italian Queen Free For sending us One New Subscriber.

To any one who is now a subscriber to this journal, and whose subscription is paid to the end of 1899, or beyond, we will mail a Golden Italian Queen free as a premium for sending us one new subscriber for a year, with \$1.00 to pay for same.

Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**  
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## The Midland Farmer (SEMI-MONTHLY).

The representative modern Farm Paper of the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley. Page departments to every branch of Farming and Stock-Raising. Plain and Practical—Seasonable and Sensible. Send 25 cents, silver or two-cent stamps, and a list of your neighbors (for free samples), and we will enter your name for 1 year. (If you have not received your money's worth at end of year, we will, upon request, continue the paper to you free of cost another year).

**W. M. BARNUM, Publisher,**  
Wainwright Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
7Dtf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## Queens 5-banded Queens

by return mail, 50 cents each, \$6.00 per dozen. Tested, \$1.00 each. I have no 3-banded Queens or 3-banded drones in my yard this season. Am making a specialty of rearing only 5-banded.

**DANIEL WURTH,**  
33Dtf Falmouth, Rush Co., Ind.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## IF YOU WANT THE BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publish, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

## Bee-Keepers' Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

### NOTICE.

H. G. QUIRIN, the Queen-Breeder, has  
**600 GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS.**  
**WARRANTED PURELY MATED.**  
which will be sold, until further notice, at 50 cents each, or six for \$2.75. Selected Queens, large and yellow all over, at 75 cents each; six for \$4. Selected Tested, \$1.50 each. Queens sent by return mail. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. My Queens are prolific, and the bees are excellent workers.

Read testimonials:

ROMEO, Mich., July 10, 1899.

MR. QUIRIN—Dear Sir:—The queens you sent me have turned out the yellowest bees in my apiary, are gentle to handle, are large and well marked.

C. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

BLOCKLY, Iowa, July 5, 1899.

MR. QUIRIN—Dear Sir:—The queens I got of you last year are giving good satisfaction, better than some untested queens I paid \$1.00 for, to breeders who sell for no less at any time of year.

Yours truly, EDWIN BEVINS.

Address all orders to  
H. G. QUIRIN, Parkertown, Erie Co., Ohio.  
34A10t Money Order Office, BELLEVUE.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Saw Wanted

I want a second-hand **SAW** for making hives.

Address, **CHAS. ARNESON,**  
35A2t TAWNEY, Fillmore Co., MINN.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

debted to an article in one of the May numbers of the American Bee Journal, from the pen of C. P. Dadant, for my success; in fact, I have found the American Bee Journal a valuable help to me in my apicultural work, and could not now very well dispense with its weekly visits.

Owing to the short crop, honey is in good demand, and bringing better prices than last season.

A. BOOMER.

Ontario, Canada, Aug. 19.

### Likely No Honey Shipt.

I do not think there will be any honey shipt from here this season. There is nearly a failure all over southwestern Colorado, and northern New Mexico. We have a fair crop, and I am selling at 8½ and 10 cents for comb, and seven for extracted now, with prospect of a rise.

MRS. A. J. BARBER.

Montezuma Co., Colo., Aug. 11.

### A Beginner's Report.

I bought one colony of bees last spring, and they swarmed twice, but they have stored no honey in the sections over the brood-frames yet, but I think they soon will, for the flowers are coming into bloom on the low lands, and wild rice is just coming into flower.

W. A. F. PETERSON.

Goodhue Co., Minn., Aug. 15.

### Excellent Honey-Flow.

I have 25 colonies of bees, all in fine condition. The honey-flow in this locality was most excellent. I have taken off half a ton of choice honey (comb and extracted) so far, mostly from white and sweet clover, with prospects good for an abundant fall flow.

I have been reading the valuable American Bee Journal with much interest since I subscribed, last spring. The reports under "General Items," from various States, are especially interesting.

V. H. FISHER.

Grundy Co., Ill., Aug. 21.

### Bees Have Done Nothing.

Bees have done nothing here this summer. We may have to feed some, as it is too dry, and no nectar in the flowers.

GEORGE K. WHITE.

Ontario, Canada, Aug. 17.

### The Spreading Disease.

In regard to what "Minnesota" has to say, on page 518, of the worm found in combs which have this bee-disease resembling foul brood, but which it is not, an acquaintance, in trying to clean combs of this dead brood, found quite a number of these worms, resembling wire-worms. The worms were found in the combs, when taken from the hive, but the dead brood had to be removed in order to find them. The McEvoy treatment for foul brood will not rid colonies of this disease, as we have

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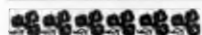
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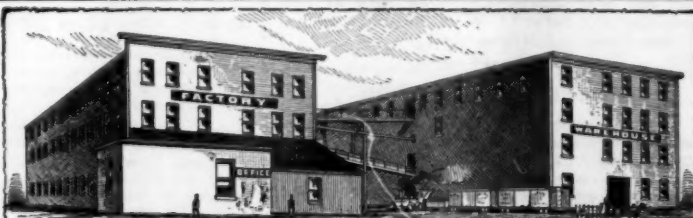


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found by many experiments at different places. This disease is in many places in the East, and I hope to get some information as to the cause and cure, at the Philadelphia convention. I. J. STRINGHAM.  
New York Co., N. Y.

### Crop Almost a Total Failure.

The honey crop is almost a total failure here, but I must have the American Bee Journal, for of course I live in hopes of better times another year. There has been plenty of bloom, such as basswood and clover, but such a dearth of honey, that, like Dr. Peiro, I have been led to enquire, "Why was this thusly?" but that query is still unanswered. MRS. PAUL BARRETTE.  
Crawford Co., Wis., Aug. 16.

### Season a Perfect Failure.

The honey season in this locality has been a perfect failure. There will be no honey for the market from the great honey-belt of York State.

The bees wintered finely, and were in the best condition early in the season to handle a big crop, and the weather was delightful, just wet enough and just dry enough, to all appearance; but that mysterious cause that keeps the honey from flowing was here all thru the season.

Feeding will have to be done largely to winter the bees, unless something unusual happens.

"Bug-juice" is the only thing bee-keepers can look for to help them out, and that is very liable to be a failure, like the clover and basswood.

No one here is afraid of "bug-juice" to winter bees on; the only fear is that the "bugs" won't come; but it is very dry here, and this is the time they put in their appearance, if the weather is right.

IRA BARBER.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 11.

### Light White Honey Crop.

The white honey crop here is very light. We may have a fall flow, as rains have been abundant lately. EDWIN BEVINS.  
Decatur Co., Iowa, Aug. 14.

### No Surplus Honey Yet.

I can't do without a single number of the American Bee Journal. Bees are beginning to work on fall flowers; no surplus yet this summer. W. L. MCGHEE.  
Jackson Co., Ohio.

### Bees Didn't Do Well.

I like the American Bee Journal ever so much. I had 20 colonies of bees in the spring, increased to 31, and have taken off nearly 600 pounds of honey. Bees are not doing very well around here this year.

MRS. A. C. EASLY.

Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Aug. 12.

### Bees Have Done Well.

Bees have done well enough up to date, and would have done better if those highway bosses had let sweet clover alone. To talk it into them not to do so is a thing utterly impossible. GUSTAVUS KETTERING.  
Will Co., Ill., Aug. 12.

### Honey-Yield Promises Well.

Last winter was a very hard one here in northern Idaho, and most of the fruit was killed, and a good many colonies of bees lost, altho well protected with winter-cases and chaff cushions. I came out in the spring with 25 colonies, which have increased to 55. The spring was cold and backward, but the honey-yield bids fair to be a very good one.

My bees have access to an apple orchard of 25 acres sown to red clover, with about two acres of mignonette near it, and a border of white clover eight feet wide on two sides of it. On many of my hives I have two supers, and expect they will almost all be filled.

J. A. WATKINS.  
Latah Co., Idaho, Aug. 7.



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## HONEY AND BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A few consignments of comb honey received this week, some cases of fancy in plain sections sold at 15 cents, other lots at 13@14 cents, while No. 1 sold at 12@13c; amber grades, 10@11c; dark, 7@9c. Extracted, white, 7@8c; amber, 6½@7½c; dark, 6c. All selling well. Beeswax, 25@26c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 10.—The receipts of honey are light, demand fair. We quote: Fancy white comb, 15c; No. 1, 14c; No. 1 amber, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c; amber, 5½@6c; dark, 5@5½c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Demand good for new crop comb honey, excepting buckwheat. We quote as follows:

Fancy white, 14@15c; No. 1 white, 12@13c; fancy amber, 11c; No. 1 amber, 10c. Extracted firm at unchanged prices. Beeswax dull at 25@26c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—White comb, 11½@12½c; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 7½@7¾c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 26½@27c.

The crop has proven exceedingly light. Market is firm at the quotations, the demand for best qualities being greater at existing rates than is the supply.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—New honey scarce and in good demand. Fancy white, 15c; No. 1 white, 13@14c; fancy amber, 12c; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Fancy white comb, 1-pound sections, 15@16c; A No. 1, 14c; No. 1, 12@13c; No. 2, 10c. Light amber extracted, 7c. Beeswax, 27c.

The demand for honey is very light, as is usual this time of year. While stocks are extremely light, the old being practically gone, and no new as yet. Owing to poor crop prospects prices are firm, and it looks as if they would remain so.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Receipts of fancy new 1-pound combs are very light, selling at 13@14c; fair to good, 10@12c; low grades less. Advise moderate shipments for the present. Some fancy beeswax wanted at 28@30c.

BATTERSON & CO.

OMAHA, Aug. 16.—Still very little doing and receipts so light that a market price has really not been established. Little lots of choice new comb are still going at 14@15c, but a good many dealers will not touch it at these prices, and in order to place larger quantities at this time a considerably lower figure would have to be made. In the course of another month, when the weather is cooler and the taste for fruits more fully satisfied, the demand for honey will be more general and a more reliable market can be quoted. Extracted is slow sale at 7@7½c.

PEYCKE BROS.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—There has been no offerings of new honey and old is fairly well cleaned up. Fancy white we think would bring 14 cents, other grades proportionately cheaper. White extracted, 7@8c; no dark to quote. Beeswax in good supply at 23@24c.

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